THE SESSES IN THE FLEMING CASE MAY THE SENATE INSISTS ON BUILDING ONLY THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF MRS. BE ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED PERJURY.

MONG LANGUAGE USED VESTERDAY BY ASSIST. A COMPROMISE PROPOSING THREE REJECTED-

TESTIMONY TO BE ASSAULED

WITH VIGOR BY

THE DEFENCE. peasel for the prosecution in the Fleming case Mist recovered yesterday from the shock which erd on Friday afternoon, when Charles Rooke, the leading counsel for Mrs. Fleming. hais sensational attack upon the credibility of falter T. Sensele, the chief witness for the ution. Assistant District-Attorney McInin particular, was still apparently so angry the was in a mord to make threats. He said arday afternoon that he would have the destres in the employ of the prosecution investiwhein the questions which had been propounddw Dr. Scheele. Yesterday he said: "If those one go on the witness-stand and testify against M. Scheele, as Mr. Brooke Intimated that they

My. I will have every one of them arrested for Mr. McIntyre may think better of his threat per because Mr. Brooke declared yesterday afternoon that all the persons mentioned in his postions to Dr. Scheele surely would be called to lastify for the defence, and the case for the prosecuien would not be strengthened by a wholesale arrest of the witnesses for the defence, in the opinion of that veteran lawyer. Mr. Brooke

I cannot conceive that Mr. McIntyre would make threats to arrest witnesses for perjury unhas he thought he might intimidate some of the sinesses. If witnesses commit perjury in the utal of Mrs. Fleming it is the duty of Mr. Melnin as one of the prosecuting officers of the Grad Jury. If he does his duty he will have his what witness indicted for perfury before the walsiver. If he falls to do his duty the counsel medicence, in view of the intimidating threats fitters said to have been made, may apply for numnt for an arrest. I should hate to compliar matters in so important a trial, but the schods of the prosecution have been so outrawas thus far that we may have to appeal to a apstrate to put a stop to perjury and intimida.

ALL REPUTABLE PERSONS.

What could have been more outrageous, for O'Stillvan, lugging in the alleged dying declaranon of Mrs. Bliss, which had been excluded by the Court? The persons mentioned in the ques- says breats of arrest they need have no fear of going athe witness-stand and telling the truth about what they heard Dr. Scheele say as to his work in preparing evidence in the Fleming case. What reason has Mr. Mcleryre to intimate that they will be arrested for perjury? They have sot testified yet. He intimates that they are ping to commit perjury before they have testiied. Mr. McIntyre has no power to make arrests hand Jury, and the Court or the Grand Jury will jury is committed by the witnesses for the de- McKinley the Republican standard bearer. ence or by the leading witness for the prosecu-

in the employ of the prosecution were busy making inquiries about the persons named by Mr. Hrooke who were supposed to be ready to testify that Dr. Scheele talked with them about the Fleming case and the important part he was to take in the prosecution. What some of them may testify to on the witness-stand can be intered only by the questions which Mr. Brooke put to Dr. Scheele, who denied that he had used certain language in talking to the persons mentioned. A part of the language which Dr. Scheele denied using was the following:

denied using was the following:

By going back to Germany with a great reputation acquired here I will take a position far in advance of that which I could possibly acquire at the same age had I remained at home. Now, on these lines I have been successful in having myself associated with the prosecution in the Fleming case. In fact, I am the prosecution, and I have convinced Dr. O'Sullivan that there is but one way for him to go, and that is for him to come to us and help us. We have made up such a strong case that there is no hope for this woman. I rest easy that, if success is the measure of merit, I will get a great deal of merit out of this case. Let me tell you under the seal of professional confidence that things are fixed in this case. My reputation hinges upon this case. With me it is not a question as to whether the isguilty or not. I have so fixed matters that the will be found guilty whether she did it or

The persons named by Mr. Brooke were Henry The persons named by Mr. Brooke were Henry sponer, of No. 426 Produce Exchange and No. 25 Seymour-st. Brooklyn, John F. Kneidler, sent for the Seitz Brewing Company, of Brook-mi-Leopold Lowenstein, of No. 348 East Eighty-wond-st. New-York; Charles Steinway. Hobken; William H. Meresole, Hoboken; Jacob Milburge, Edward Hermanns, A. Leichten, Hoboken; Mr. Meyer, of the Meyer Hotel, Hoboken, and Mac D. Foster.

NOT TO BE FRIGHTENED, THEY SAY. oners yesterday, and they intimated that they clined to make any statements as to what they would say as witnesses Counsel for the defence

month, he added, but I also hope that the Re-corder will not think seriously of holding night sessions. To keep the jury in court from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. in hot weather probably would result in a mistrial. It would be manifestly unfair to allow the prosecution to put in its evidence and then crowd the defence by means of night ses-

rday in Mr. Brooke's office, and later Mr. Brooke

as. Brooke and the lawyers associated with minsythey expect to break the prosecution's case to
lices when the time comes for the introduction
of usimony for the defence. The attack on the
credibility of Dr. Scheele as a witness is likely to
be received this week with vigor, and the lawyers
infinished that he would be placed on the deturns it has been supported by the remainer.

The provided has been supported by the remainer of the continued to deny that he had made
basis of more desired. convicting Mrs. Fleming.

A VICTORY FOR THE ARMOURS.

MATE ORDERED TO SEPARATE TWO SUITS

e. June 6.—In the Onondaga Special Term of Chicago, and the Armour Packing Company from the Armour companies for violation of the

bottale, New-York and other places. This is the two appearance of the case in any court. General amounts and John W. Hogan for the Attorney-General and John W. Hogan for the Attorney-General. General Tracy said that the action was to recover to relation of the Agricultural law. The first action is precover 5.700 penalties of \$100 each, or \$579,000, and the second to recover 11.500 penalties of \$100 each, or \$579,000. The plainties of the object and motion was to compele the plainties of separate it edifferent causes of action. The Court held with the defendant that, according to the statute, the various causes of action must be set that the plainties of the plainties of the plainties. They are about eight thousand in temperal tracks.

SEVERE STORM IN OHIO.

Ohio, June 6.- A heavy storm passed over aton and vicinity this morning. The Canton and The Catholie church at West Brookfield

TWO BATTLE-SHIPS.

BILL-REPORT ON THE INDIAN

BILL ADOPTED.

Washington, June 6 .- The Senate gave its almost undivided attention to-day to conference reports on general appropriation bills. The first th came before it was that on the Sundry Civil bill, where no agreement had been reached in conference. The chief point in controversy between the two houses was as to a number of Senate amendments for the construction of public buildcrease of the limits of expenditures on buildings that are being constructed in Kansas City, Mo. Savannah, Ga., and Camden, N. J., all of which however, by a unanimous vote, insisted on

these public building amendments, and the bill

was referred back for further conference. The next conference report to come up was or the Indian Appropriation bill. All points of disagreement had been settled in prior partial reports, and there only remained two matters to be adjusted. These were as to the payment of lawfees on the "Old Settlers," or Western Cherekees claim, and as to contract schools for Indian children. Both these items were now adjusted, the first by an instruction to the Secretary of the Interior to withhold the fund until further legislation is had, and the second by limiting the continuance of the contract schools to July 1, 1897, instead of 1898. The conference report was agreed to without a contest.

The third report was on the Naval Appropriation bill. It was a final report, but it was disagreed to-yeas, 22; nays, 24-and the bill goes back for further conference. The controversy was gan, to bring the facts to the attention of the as to the number of new battle-ships, the conferday at noon.

CHAUNCEY I. FILLEY'S VIEWS.

HIS ASSERTION THAT M'KINLEY'S NOMINATION ON THE FIRST BALLOT IS IMPOSSI-BLE DISPUTED.

St. Louis, June 7.-Chauncey I, Filley, who has mate could have desired propounded by Dr. lately ben exercising in his mathematical gymnasium, declares that McKinley's nomination first ballot is an absolute impossibility. Mr. Filley

The roll of States for nominations will be called, persons, and if they are not intimidated by and every State that has a favorite son will reand all the powers and resources of the McKinley managers cannot prevent it. Enough votes will thus be withheld from the Ohloan to cause the taking of at least one more ballot before he is the

pele the convention to McKinley on the first ballot That will be tried, but it will fail,

I am as loyal to McKinley as anybody is, and the set Mr. McIntyre has no power to make arrests solid vote of Missouri will be cast for him on the first ballot, but the time has come for somebody to tell the plain truth, as I have done in the statement lave to decide from the testimony whether per- | that more than one ballot will be required to make

Thompson, of Portsmouth, Ohio, a

Louisville, June 6.—Albert S. W. S. Markey M. S. Markey M. S. Jackson's death was when he told end of his leave of absence. There was a report curthem. The revolver with which the shooting was

WEST POINT EXAMINATIONS.

MANGEUVEES OF THE CADETS.

thousand visitors in attendance at the graduating and that Jackson's statement that she had said in astronomy, and the third section of the first rightmare?" is hardly creditable; also that it

Lieutenant-Colonel Mills, Commandant of Cadets, Pretty nearly the same manoeuvres were gone done by muscular contraction. Dr. Whitford through with that are ordinarily exercised in dress | says that the revolver was found under the pilparade. In order to demonstrate to the Board of Visitors the efficiency of the corps of cadets in military tactics, Commandant Mills called Private William D. Chitty, of Missouri, from the ranks, and the young man gave commands with the precision of an experienced officer. After a year's training the fourth class is equally as competent in drilling was foreman, heard the testimony in the case.

next Monday. The spectators are all anxiously awaiting the field day sports, which will probably said that it was impossible to tell how long the trial of Mrs. Fleming would continue.

"I hope it will not last through the entire month," he added, "but I also hope that the Recorder will not think seriously of holding night sessions. To keen the jury in court from 10 a.m.

next Monday, the which will probably awaiting the field day sports, which will probably awaiting the field day sports. manifested in the result of the various contests, as there is a great rivalry between the four classes for supremacy.

On Monday an exhibition in field artillery will be

given. POISONED AT A HIGH SCHOOL DINNER.

MANY PERSONS STRANGELY ILL IN FRANKFORT.

Frankfort, Ind., June 6.—This city is in a high state of excitement over the serious illness of a large number of men, women and children from a mysterious cause. In some instances whole families are sick, and in others three or four members are down with the strange disease. The local physiclans are overworked, and three have come from

neighboring towns to the stricken city.

The graduating exercises of the Frankfort High School were held on Thursday, and a dinner was given to the High School Alumni. The party did not break up till a late hour, and when the guests separated for the night no one expressed himself as feeling ill.

Early yesterday morning summonses came thick and fast to the local physicians, and soon every one was going as rapidly as possible from house to house to meet demands upon him. Each found his house to meet demands upon him. Each found his patients suffering in a similar manner, unable to leave their beds, sick at the stomach, and attacked with dizziness whenever they attempted to rise. Several of the patients were in a serious condition, and all were evidently suffering from poison. All but four of the alumni were in bed. Late lest evening a great majority of the sufferers were out of danger, but in a few cases, where attention was long delayed, recovery is doubtful.

It is not known whether the poison was accidentally mixed with something served at the dinener, but there is a suspicion that it was intentional. Last week a scurrious circular regarding the High School was sent to patrons through the mals, and it is believed that the author may know how the wholesale poisoning was occasioned.

A CALL FOR AID FROM ST. LOUIS. formal communication to Governor Stone, asking him to call an extra session of the Stone, asking him to make appropriations for re-building the city institutions destroyed by the tor-natio. The City Hospital, the Insane Asylum, the Four Courts building and the Poorhouse are the buildings most needing repairs. The State uses all these institutions, and the request receives the sup-

CHARLES H. JACKSON.

TWO BULLET WOUNDS IN HER HEAD, WHICH HER

BY THE CORONER'S JURY.

Plainfield, N. J., June 6.-Mrs. May Carter Jackson, the wife of Charles H. Jackson, a reporter for "The New-York Morning Advertiser." were two bullet boles in her head one over each which the shooting had been done under the

this evening in the arrest of Jackson. The shots did not arouse any one in the house except the woman's husband. They did not oc-She had two children, and the youngest child slept with her, while the eldest, who is four years old, slept with Jackson in another room across

and they started an investigation which ended

As soon as the shooting became known County Physician Brace, of Perth Amboy, was informed, and he hurried to the scenc. The Coroner found that both the bullets had entered the woman's Jackson said he left New-York at 1 o'clock this morning, according to his custom. He took the "owl" train as usual, and arrived at Dunnellen, the nearest station, chortly as to the number of new battle-ships, the conference compromise fixing the number at three, and as to the limit of price for armor plate for those ships the conference compromise fixing the price at \$225 a ton. The contention of the Senate was for two battle-ships and \$350 a ton; that of the House for four battle-ships and \$500 a ton.

The Senate at 5:15 o'clock adjourned until Monday at poon.

In the senate at 5:15 o'clock adjourned until Monday at poon. Blood was streaming down her face from a bullet wound over the right eye. Jackson asked her, he says, "What have you done?" and she replied: "What's the matter? Have I had the night-

SHOT ONCE IN HIS ABSENCE.

When he noticed that she did not reply, he hurriedly left the house to summon a physician. He ran to the office of Dr. W. J. Whitford, two seks distant, and got him to return to the house with him. When they arrived at the house Mrs. Jackson was dead.

was only one wound in her head, while when the time, and then it was that be decided to go for a | that bedy an opportunity to pass upon each one

Dr. Long, of New-Brunswick, one of the county physiciam, was also informed of the shooting. and with Coroner Brace they performed prominent McKinleylie, is inclined to dispute Fil- autopsy. Jackson was present, and while the on the modified bill was short but decidedly ley's assertions, and declares the latter no friend doctors were examining the body he told them he of McKinley if he authorizes such a statement to be issued broadcast.

Judge Thompson gave to the United Press to Judge Thompson gave to the United Press to McKinley The statements omit the 10s McKinley the statements omit the 10s McKinley delegates whose seats are contested. she intended taking to Europe next week. Jack-son le an Englishman, and his parents live in England

After Jackson returned to the house with Dr. Whitford he aroused the boarding-house keeper and others, and asked them if they had heard his Louisville, June 6.-Albert S. Willis, United States | not heard any shots, and said the first they knew would resign and make the race for Congress from
the Louisville District.

Mr. While has at no time said he would run, and he
says he certainly would not care to do so now, the
State Democratic Convention having declared for

TWO THOUSAND VISITORS TO WITNESS THE one would have been fatal. The opinion of the physicians is that the woman could not have The military exercise this afternoon was infantry drill, school of the battallor, under command of brain after one had penetrated it unless it was low after the shooting, and that it would have

The inquest was started at 3 o'clock, and was conducted behind closed doors. After he had testified at the inquest, Jackson was questioned regarding the note which he alleged his wife left. He said the Coroner told him not to talk about it, and, on being pressed, he said he could only remember it in part. He said that his wife had written that she was overcome by the fact that the four year-old son had lied to her, and she was further depressed by the fear that she was about to become a mother again.

The jury about 5 o'clock rendered a verdict to the effect that Mrs. Jackson came to her death from two pistol shot wounds inflicted by her husband. Jackson was immediately taken into custody. He denied his guilt and said there was only the best of feelings between him and his wife, and he had no reason to kill her. He was taken to the Middlesex County Jall in New-Brunewick to await the action of the next Grand Jury.

Brunswick to await the array lury.

Mrs. Jackson was about twenty-five years old, and he is about twenty-eight. They had lived in New-Market for the last five years. She was an active church worker in the church and Sunday-school, and was recently a teacher in the kindergarten at Dunellen. Jackson's reputation has always been good. He is not a drinking man, and his friends say that he will have no trouble in proving his innocence.

VALE SENIORS PLEAD FOR THE FENCE.

New-Haven, Conn., June 6 - A petition was started this morning, asking the Yale Corporation to change the site of the statue of Pres dent Woolsey from in front of the Vale fence, the meeting-place of the aeniors, to another spot. It is being signed by nearly all the class.

TWO QUEER SENTENCES IN ILLINOIS. Chicago, June 6.—Franz D. Mayer, who was re-celving teller of the International Bank, was found guilty yesterday of embezziing \$1,522, and the punishment was fixed at indefinite imprisonment in the

ishment was fixed at indennie imprisonment in the penitentiary. Mayer has rich relatives in Germany, his father being a banker.

Springfield, Ill., June 6.—Colonel Kloppenburg, cashler of the Buffalo Bank at the time of the robbery, pleaded guilty yesterday afternoon to felsons. He was sentenced to the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Chester at hard labor until released by process of law.

DASTARDLY WORK IN MILWAUKEE. Milwaultee, June 6.-J. H. Thomas, living at the Milwaukee Club, was shot in the leg below the knee while riding in a car on Walnut, near Eighteenth st. shortly after midnight. Eve shots were fired at the car by unknown persons, supposed to sympathize with the striking streetear employes.

THREATS ON BOTH SIDES TWO HOUSES STILL AT ODDS. EITHER SUICIDE OR MURDER. THE HOUSE UPHOLDS A VETO

MR. CLEVELAND DISAPPROVES THE GEN-ERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

HE OBJECTS TO PAYMENT OF THE FRENCH BY A GREAT MAJORITY AND AN

AMENDED BILL PROMPTLY PASSED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIEUNE.]

Washington, June 6.-The expected veto message announcing the President's disapproval of the General Deficiency bill was received by the House of Representatives early this afternoon and for it. Everybody knew beforehand that the veto the President in regard to the justice or equity of main ground for the veto, but because they were unalterably opposed to the thrusting by the Senate upon the Deficiency bill, where they did not belong, of those and other claims against the Government. These items were not "deficiencies" in any proper sense, and under the rules of the House of Representatives every one of them would have been excluded on a point of order. This observation applies as well to the Southern war claims, which the President omitted to refer to in his veto message, as to the spollation claims.

A SHORT AND SHARP DEBATE.

The message provoked a short but brisk debate, in the course of which there was a sharp passage of words between Chairman Brumm, of the Committee on Claims, and Major Sayers, of Texas, who is a member of the Appropriations Committee. It was also shown in the debate that some of the President's statements in regard to the spoliation claims and their payment were historically inaccurate, but everybody ought to have remembered that his message had to be prepared on the

spur of the moment, so to speak. The reading of the opening sentences of the message provoked smiles among members on both sides who had observed the frequency with which President Cleveland, since the beginning of the present session of Congress, has shirked his constitutional duty and allowed bills to become laws without his formal approval. The following sentence in the message appeared to arrest general attention: "The unpleasant incidents which accompany the use of the veto power would tempt its avoldance if such course did not involve an abandonment of constitutional duty and an assent to legislation for which the Exutive is not willing to share the responsibility.

PASSAGE OF THE REVISED BILL. ions had prepared, and which was subsequently passed under a suspension of the rules by a mato which the President had objected. Neither according to its merits. In other words, the method adopted by the Senate was escentially vicious and dangerous in regard to both classes of claims. The debate which preceded the vote

MIL CLEVELAND'S VETO MESSAGE.

The President's veto message follows:

from a legitimate deficiency bill, and it contains a number of appropriations which seem to me to be exceedingly questionable. Without noticing in detail many of these items. I shall refer to two or them which, in my judgment, justify my action in

the premises.

The bill appropriates \$1.07.314.09 for a partial payment upon claims which originated in depredations upon our commerce by French cruiser and vessels during the closing years of the last sensity. They have become onthe familiar to those having Congressional experience, as they have been present for recognition and payment, with occasional intervals of repose, for nearly one hundred years.

These claims are based upon the allegations that France, being at war with England, selzed and condemned many American yeases and carkees in violation of the rules of international law and treaty provisions and contary to the duty she owed to our country as a neutral Power, and to our citizens, that by reason of these acts claims arose in favor of such of our citizens as were damnifed against the French Nation, which claims our Government attempted to enforce, and that in concluding a freaty with France in the year loss these claims were abandoned or retinguished in consideration of the stelliquishment of certain claims which France clarged against us. Upon these statements it is insisted by those interested that we as a Nation having reaped a benefit in our secape from these French demands agairst us, through the abandonment of the claims of our citizens against France, the Government became equitably bound as between itself and its citizens to pay the claims thus reliquished.

NO LIABILITY AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT. NO LIABILITY AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

I do not understand it to be asserted that there exists any legal liability against the Gover on account of its relation to these claims. At the term of the Supreme Court Just fluished the Chief on account of its relation to these calass.

term of the Supreme Court just finished the Chief Justice, in an opinion concerning them and the action of Cougress in appropriating for their payment, said: "We think that payments thus prescribed to be made were purposely brought within the category of payments by way of gratuity—payments of grace and not of right."

From the time the plan was conceived to charge the Government with the payment of these claims they have abided in the atmosphere of controversy. Every proposition presented in their support has been stoutly disputed and every inference suggested in their favor has been promptly chillenged. Thus, inasmuch as it must, I think, be conceiled that if a state of war existed between our country and France at the time these depredations were committed our Government was not justified in claiming indemnity for our citizens, it is asserted that we were at the time actually engaged in war with the French Nation. This position seems to be sustained by an opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States, written in 198, and by a number of decisions of the Supreme Court delivered soon after that time. We had certainly alrogated treaties with France, and our cruisers and armed ships were roaming the seas, capturing her vessels and property.

So, also, when it is asserted that the validity of

roaming the seas, capturing her vessels and property.

So, also, when it is asserted that the validity of these claims was acknowledged in the treaty negotiations by the representatives of France, their declarations to a contrary purport are exhibited. And when it is alleged that the abandonment of these claims against France was in consideration of great benefits to the Government, it is confidently albeined that they were in point of fact abandoned because their enforcement was hopeless, and that even if any benefit really accrued to us by insistence upon their settlement in the course of diplomatic negotiation, such result gave no pretext for taxing the Government with liability to the claimants.

THE CONTROVERSY REVIEWED

THE CONTROVERSY REVIEWED. tentions arising from the alleged origin of these

Continued on Third Page

CRISP WINS HIS FIGHT.

FREE-SILVERITES SWEEP GEORGIA AT THE RATE OF FIVE TO ONE.

Atlanta, Ga., June 6 .- Returns from every part of Georgia indicate an overwhelming sweep for free

Returns from counties will continue to come in til long after midnight, but from those already in it is certain that the State will go for silver by a me jority of not less than five to one. Returns already indicate that every county in the VIIth Congress District is for silver, and the same is true of the IVth, the Hid, the IXth and the Vth districts.

In the VIIIth District it is probable that silver will carry every county but one, and that one is in doubt, and the defeat of Congressman Thomas G. Lawson, who was a candidate for renomination on a platform defending his gold standard vote in Congress, is assured. W. M. Howard, of Lexington. will be nominated. The Vith District is practically solid for silver, and the only district in the State where gold has any showing at all is in the Hd, longressman Turner's district, but even there silver has made decided gains.

In the Hd District Congressman Russell loses his home county, which sends free-coinage dele-gates to the State Convention.

At Atlanta (the home of Secretary Smith) the gold men have practically conceded the result. The largest primary vote ever cast in this county was polled to-day, and at this hour it is impossible to estimate the majority for silver, though returns from the country precincts, just in, indicate a majority of not less than 1,000.

Captain Evan F. Howell, of "The Constitution," heads the delegation to the State Convention. Bibb and Clark counties both conceded to silver.

For United States Senator, Crisp has literally swept the State, and the result is everywhere con ceded. The State Convention bids fair to be a repetition of Kentucky and Virginia, Governor Atkinson and the State House ticket will be renominated without opposition, and a straight silver delegation will be sent to Chicago.

ALL READY TO BOLT.

GOLD DEMOCRATS OF ILLINOIS WILL NOT SUP-PORT A FREE SHAPE CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

Chicago, June 6.-There was a conference of gold standard Democrats from all parts of Illinois at the Weilington Hotel to-day to debate the advisability of holding a "bolting" State Convention. A scoof prominent men, many of them bankers and Federal officeholders, were present. Ex-Congressman Forman, of St. Louis, the political lieutenant of Colonel William R. Morrison, made a strong protest against the boiting idea, which originated the Cook County faction, and asked that the radical deferred until after the Peorla State and Chicago National conventions of the party

It was practically agreed to send a contesting dele-Chicago in July so as to be prepared to have them seated if the majority in the Convention is favorable. Speaking for the gold Democrats of lilinois and placing patriotism before the party in eir estimation, those at the conference agreed that if the Republican platform declares for gold and the Democratic platform for silver, the gold Democrats will vote for the Republican ticket.

If the Republican money plank is not satisfactory ticket, appealing to all citizens of like sentiment to While they will not "bolt" the regular ticket unless compelled to, they decided to organize "honest money" clubs at once in every county of Illinois so as to be prepared to bolt, and a permanent organization was effected, with Charles President, as chairman,

MR. HANNA VISITS M'KINLEY,

NO SIGNIFICANCE ATTACHED TO THE PRESENCE OF SENATOR PROCTOR IN CANTON. Cleveland, June 6.-Mark A. Hanna left here this morning for Canton, where he will hold his last conference with Major McKinley before going to

a Louis next Tuesday. Before leaving he said:
"My trip to Canton is not significant, as alleged, because of ex-Secretary of War Proctor being there as a guest of Major McKinley. No confer erere will be held with the view of grooming Secretary Proctor as a second choice of the McKinley wing in case of iteed declining the Vice-Presidential First and last, we are not pickin any running mate for McKinley. That is a job that we are willing to leave to the St. Louis Convention. I am not losing any sleep over the matter, as I have my hands full looking after the McKinley end of the campaige."

JULES SIMON SAID TO BE DYING.

THE FAMOUS FRENCH STATESMAN AND AUTHOR

member of the French Academy, personnal secretary of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, and formerly Prime Minister of France, is in a dy-QUENTIONABLE APPROPRIATIONS.

This but is in many of its features far removed.

This but is in many of its features far removed.

HE MAY APPEAL TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

THE DUKE OF ORLEANS SUMMONS A COUNCIL OF HIS LEADERS TO CONSIDER

London, June 8. The Duke of Orleans has summoned a council of his leading adherents at Ramsgate in August to discuss the issuing of a manifesto submitting his claims to the throne of France to a pleblacite of the French people with a view to obtaining the support of the Bonapartist pretender The Duke of Orients is said to have consulted the Luke of Aumale and ex-Empress Engene on a project of his marriage to Princess Letitia Honaparte, widew of the Duke of Aosta.

The Duke of Orleans will meet Prince Victor Napoleon at Brussels, and will try to get his support. Ex-Emprese Engante favors the Duke of Ornaving done the same. It is understood that the moneys thus subscribed will be used to propagate agitation in the French Army and among the bu-reaucrats. The old Boulangist element is active in its support of the Duke of Orleans.

A MAN'S FIGHT WITH HYENAS.

Bridgeport, Conn., June 6. The spectators of a circus parade here this morning saw a thrilling fight between two hyenas and their keeper. The cage containing four hyenas and Harlo Northrup. the keeper, was swinging from State-st, into Main-st, when the trouble occurred.

st, when the trouble occurred.

The largest of the animals had been ugly all the morning. The brute sprang for Northrup, who turned in time to meet him full in the face with a loaded whip. The injured animal renewed the attack, and one of the others joined in. The two remaining beasts took no part in the attack, but their running about interfered with the keeper, who was raining blows ou his assailants.

Suddenly he was seen to fall to the floor, and the crowit thought he was lost. He regained his feet, and finally had the animals grovelling at his feet. He was assisted from the cage, completely exhausted.

CONGRESSMAN KEM HANGED IN EFFIGY. Omaha, Neb., June 6.-Congressman Kem was hanged in effigy last night at Benson, a suburb of this city. An alleged picture of him was obtained and attached to the figure, with inscriptions upon it. Then, after being hanged, it was set on fire and riddled with bullets. The Congressman's action regarding the Transmississippi Exposition bili aroused public feeling against htm.

TO PUT UP THE PRICE OF WHEELS. Toledo, Ohio, June 6.-All the Toledo bicycle facories except two, and which employ altogether

about 6,000 men, are to shut down for an indefinite period next week. This is said to be the first ma ment toward curtailing the output of wheels and the primary object of which is to force prices up to the \$100 notch on standard machines. It is further stated that factories in many other cities are to follow suit.

PRICE FIVE CENTS. ENGLAND HAS SEEN A LIGHT

THE REPUBLICANS LOOKED TO FOR A

SOUND FINANCIAL POLICY.

LORD SALISBURY'S INDIFFERENCE TO THE VENE UELA DISPUTE-"THE TIMES" ON WEYLER'S

CRATIC FREE SILVER LEANINGS - A NEW KAFFIR BOOM IMPENDING-THE CAUSE OF MONARCHY

AND RACING.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, June 6 .- "The Times," "St. James's Gazette" and "The Chronicle" are devoting considerable attention to American politics. The idea has at last been grasped that the silver party will control the Democratic National Convention, reject President Cleveland's financial views and accept a candidate pledged not to veto a free-coinage tal.

"The Times" has sufficient discernment to perceive that with the balance of trade heavily against the Uniter States the financial situation is beset with difficulty, but has not yet mastered the fact that some policy, in addition to unlimited borrowing, is needed for keeping up the gold reserve. The conviction is gaining ground in the press that the Republican party is less committed to silver than the Democratic, and that its triumph will promote the ends of honest finance and currency reform. "The Economist" sounds today a loud warning that unless there is a clear pronouncement at the approaching National Convention in favor of the maintenance of the gold standard the shipments of gold from the United States will assume larger dimensions, and the stocks of that metal here and on the Continent will be further increased. "The Economist" expresses the general opinion of the English business world when it declares that the triumph of the anti-silverites at that convention will mean the cessation of gold exports and the flow of that metal from Europe to America, because investors would again become purchasers of American seurities, and trade would be stimulated.

The Venezuelan boundary question has dropped out of sight so completely that the English press has ceased to refer to it. Negotiations between the Governments in Washington and London are blocked, and no progress has been made in the direction of a settlement during the last two months. For this inaction two general reasons may be assigned. The first is Lord Salisbury's torpor; he is either preoccupied with other matters or deliberately sluggish in dealing with Secretary Olney, from a conviction that the Commission will not make a report within a long period, and that there is no necessity for haste. The second cause of delay is the difficulty of controlling the action of Venezuela. The British Government complain of the lack of responsible authority in Venezuela with which a permanent basis of settlement can be arranged, and signs are not wanting that Secretary Olney has found it impracticable to direct the diplomatic action f that country. Consequently negotiations are hanging fire, and the prospect of a speedy settlement of a troublesome question is not bright.

If Lord Salisbury had been successful in the management of foreign affairs in other quarters f the world, his lethargy and indifference in the treatment of the Venezuela question might be intelligible. But he has failed disastrously in Constantinople; his Soudan policy is an inscrutable mystery, and his lieutenant, Mr. Chamberiain, has not had a brilliant success in South Africa. Lord Salisbury has done nothing since his return to the Foreign Office to restore his prestige. After his dismal record of failure in Constantinople his followers are surprised that he is not more anxious to bring about a brilliant stroke somewhere else. They perceive, if he does not, where this can be done. The settlement of the Venezuela affair, supplemented by the negotiation of a treaty of permanent arbitration with America, would cause general satisfaction in Engand and be regarded as a great diplomatic trisult, but imagines that there is no need of haste as matters now stand. The Cleveland Government has raised a troublesome question without being, able to settle it; consequently it will be handed over to the next Republican Administration as a vexatious diplomatic legacy, with the Commission's report and Mr. Cleveland's Decem-

important letter from its special correspondent at Havana, showing that the economic condition is daily growing worse; that famine and pestilence are impending; that the Spanish forces have not yet inflicted a decisive check upon the rebels anywhere; that Maximo Gomez has displayed an extraordinary knowledge of guerilla tactics and superior strategy, and that financial improvement and political reform are practically hopeless under Spanish rule. It is a most deplorable account of the ruin wrought by Spanish incompetence and misrule, but it will excite no pity in Europe, where the beet industry profits from the lestruction of the Cuban sugar plantations. England also has sugar islands which will be temporarily relieved by the ruin of Cuba, and the insurgent cause passes without observation. "The Times's' correspondent, referring to the protest of the State Department against the decree prohibiting the exportation of leaf tobacco, expresses the opinion that there is small doubt that the Spanish Government is acting within its rights, He mentions the abrupt manner in which the United States denounced the Harrison reciprocity treaty with Spain and put high protective duties in force, but does not lay stress on the fact that the insurrection in Cuba and the ruin of the sugar industry are the direct result of the abandonment by the Democrats of the reciprocity agree ment at the dictation of the Sugar Trust and the the condition of the island was improving. In reality, the Gorman tariff is one of the chief causes of the present deplorable state of Cubs.

There are signs of improvement in the South African market, where dealers are straggling back to get under the tent of the Kaffir circus. The recovery in prices is not yet decided, but there is a great increase in speculative activity. This is due to the clemency shown to the Rand prisoners and to the expectation that the sentences of the four Reform leaders will speedily be commuted, and President Krüger induced to come to England to recruit his health. "Barney" Barnato, whether he deserves it or not, gets more credit than Mr. Chamberlain for the improvement in South African affairs. He warned President Krüger that the lucrative industries of the Rand were paralyzed by political uncertainty, and that clemency and amnesty were necessary for business reasons. The fines will be settled up by Barnato and other millionaires, and another Kaffir boom will soon be in order

Cecil Rhodes is in Buluwayo planning railways is "the big dog that bites," but President Krüger has not caught him yet, and if he gives up his four millionaire prisoners he never will catch him. With the prisoners released it is now probable that the Jameson trial will speedily be wound up, and that the accused will escape on technical pleadings. As for the Chartered Company, its directors are rich and powerful, and several beautiful leaders of fashion are working strenuously diplomatist; he believes in paying up all forfeited stakes, shuffling the cards well and having a new

deal all around. Apart from Crete, where the situation is in